

Round the Soviet Union

● DENDROLOGISTS IN LITHUANIA HAVE STARTED A NETWORK OF GENETIC RESERVES WHICH WILL HELP PRESERVE VALUABLE TREES GROWING IN THAT BALTIC REPUBLIC. The first of these occupies an area of two thousand hectares of the national park of the republic's capital Vilnius. There are plans to carry out an extensive programme of forest studies and to provide entire Eastern Lithuania with basic seeds.

● IN MOLDAVIA A MOBILE COMPLEX FOR SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH HAS SET OUT FOR ITS FIRST WORKING EXPEDITION. Experts are to give their conclusion as to the seismic situation in the region of Soroki, where it is planned to build a cattle-breeding centre. Later the complex will be used for establishing the territory for future microsuburb of Kishinev (the capital of Moldavia) and checking seismic resistance of some hydrotechnical structures.

● DIPLOMAS OF INTERNATIONAL COURSES ON PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING AND RATIONAL USE OF DESERTS WERE RECENTLY RECEIVED BY A GROUP OF STUDENTS—SPECIALISTS FROM AFRICAN, ASIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. Experimental plantations of the sand-dune-desert station at the town of Repetek, belonging to the Desert Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Central Asia in the USSR) and the cotton fields near Chardzhou, forests of the Farab forestry have become laboratories where the students of the courses have their practicals by studying methods of stabilizing movable sands.

● THE 9th CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LITERARY CRITICS (I.A.L.C.) HAS ENDED ITS DELIBERATIONS IN ALMA-ATA, THE CAPITAL CITY OF KAZAKHSTAN (A UNION REPUBLIC IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF THE USSR). Attending the Congress were literary critics and specialists in literature from France, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Angola, Portugal and other countries. The Congress discussed a number of topical problems, including ways of further developing literary criticism and the role of literature in safeguarding peace on earth.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CHANGES IN SIBERIA'S ECONOMY

Today Siberia accounts for the entire growth in oil and gas and, moreover, compensates the forced reduction of the extraction of combustible minerals in other districts of the country, writes the bulletin, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS. Industry develops there quicker than in other parts of the country mainly due to the rapid progress of the extractive industries. But, according to economists, they are far from being the most effective.

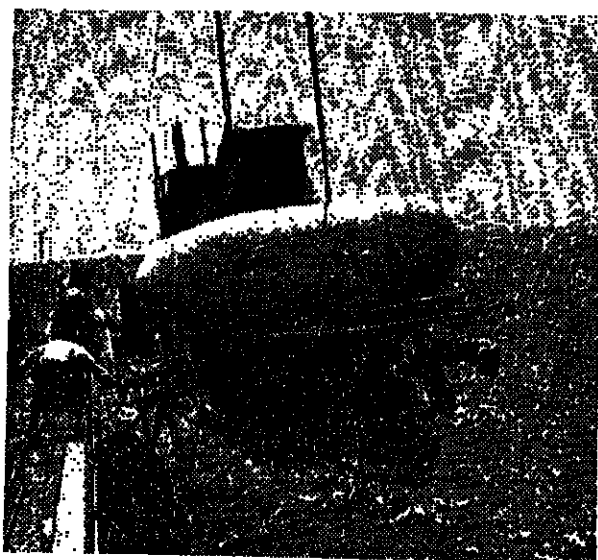
Science regards as highly effective these branches with maximum value of labour and not raw materials and fixed assets (equipment). Therefore qualitative changes have now been outlined in the economy of Siberia which are connected with the removal of the disproportions that has arisen.

Accumulated riches are foreseen for the processing industries, including chemical industries, fundamental oil refining not far from the main areas of extraction and oil-round processing of ores and timber. This will help solve many problems of today, including transportation, stresses the bulletin.

KAMCHATKA'S NATURAL HEATERS

Kamchatka — a peninsula in the Soviet Far East — is a unique region for its geothermal energy resources, writes the magazine OGOYOK. Already about 150 geothermal sources are known there. They can emit heat from depths of up to 2,000 metres with an aggregate value of about 3,000 million kilocalories (large calories) per second. The temperatures of steam and of steam-and-hot water mixtures, at some sources, are up to +200°C.

Deep in the World ocean



● Scientific research ship "Akademik Mstislav Keldysh".
● A bathyscaphe being launched into the sea depths (left photo).
● A monk or frogfish—a deep-sea fish of the "angler" family.

Today oceanographic research by Soviet scientists embraces vast areas of the World Ocean—from the Arctic to the Antarctic.

Marine expeditions have measured the depths of a number of areas in the ocean, discovered and traced on maps a large number of formerly unknown underwater mountains and volcanoes. The ocean bed has been recorded on hundreds of photographs, making it possible to calculate the number of ferro-manganese formations, to study the conditions under which they form and, consequently, the possibility of their mining. Hundreds of types of animals and fishes, hitherto unknown to science, have been discovered at the great depths of the oceans. These include a new type of animal — pogonophores. Drilling has now started through the thick layers of deposits in various parts of the ocean bed, which will make it possible to know its ancient history. The

problem of cultivating marine flora and fauna is being studied. This will make our foodstuffs richer and more diverse.

Oceanologists are engaged in prospecting raw minerals, oil and gas on the ocean bed. Research shows that this is precisely where enormous reserves of mineral raw materials are located. They exceed many times the quantity mined on the surface.

These extensive research and work are being conducted by modern research ships "Mikhail Lomonosov", "Akademik Kurchatov", "Akademik Mstislav Keldysh". They are fitted with equipment which makes it possible to study the thick layers in the ocean to the greatest depths, and are real floating marine institutes. A total of 80 or 70 scientists can work on each of them at a time. The ships have various deep-water apparatuses, bathyspheres and bathyscaphe.

Powder metallurgy saves high-quality steel and non-ferrous metals

The powder-metallurgy plant at the town of Molodechno, one of the youngest industrial enterprises in Byelorussia, put into operation only several months ago, has reached its full designed capacity. Out of metallic

powder it has manufactured, in four weeks, about 200 tonnes of various components — many of which will be used for famous MAZ, BelAZ trucks and Belarus tractors. These components are stronger than steel and their

durability has increased.

Powder metallurgy is practically a wasteless technology. In the first months of operation the plant has saved about 1,000 tonnes of high-quality steel and non-ferrous metals.

Certain experience in the use of geothermal resources has been already accumulated on Kamchatka. The Pausheika geothermal electric station has been in operation since 1967. Production of one kWh costs here twice cheaper than at a diesel electric station.

Five populated areas on Kamchatka are heated on account of thermal sources. Very popular are also hot springs in curing various diseases, and irregularities. The Pausheika township and its environs have become places of mass pilgrimage and rest. A long-term complex programme — "Geothermal Resources" — is now being developed in the Kamchatka Region. It will ensure maximum involvement of the underground heat in the regional economy.

WHAT DO TV AUDIENCES WATCH?

Every evening some 150 million people watch the TV information programme "Time". It has actually become the main nationwide source of political information in our country. Another programme — "The World Today" — draws from 80 to 90 million viewers, writes the magazine JOURNALIST.

Premieres of TV films, especially serials, rank second after the "Time" as to their popularity. They are watched by approximately 100 million people.

As for the number of audiences of other TV programmes, they vary from 50 per cent of the likely audiences to 2-3 per cent. This depends not so much on the quality of the programme, as on their theme, genre, the audiences they are meant for, the time of the programme.

A sociological survey shows that, according to the "average statistics", Soviet TV viewer spends about 2.5 hours in front of the TV set and on days off — more than 3 hours.

Apart from finding out the popularity of programmes, the TV staff also determines the degree of their impact

on viewers. Thus, the poll, held in the country among graduates of general educational schools, students of vocational schools and young workers about the role of television in vocational orientation of teenagers, showed that the corresponding TV programmes, together with the opinions of parents, greatly influenced the choice of professions by 70.7 per cent of schoolchildren and 62.9 per cent of young workers.

WHEN NEEDS GROW

The mounting needs of Soviet people and the growth of their income, which doubled over the past twenty years, require a restructuring of the manufacture of goods and development of services as well as a more effective use of the potential of the socialist economy to boost living standards and improve GAZETA.

This will be met by the recently adopted Comprehensive Programme providing measures for bolstering goods and services in the period between 1980 and 2000. This is the first such programme and it is expected to radically improve the quality of life in the country.

It will help boost goods and services: in 1980 production of durables will increase no less than 1.5 times, as compared with 1965. There are plans to offer people a wider choice of various clothes, footwear, radio and TV, household appliances and other such things during the 12th Five-Year Development Plan period (1980-1990).

Another goal is to drastically improve services, which will grow 1.5 to 1.4 times relying on facilities, associations and organizations (irrespective of their specialisation) in fact on all industries. Also to be improved are trade and public catering, transportation, communications, municipal services, cultural and tourist facilities, physical training and sports, the newspaper points out.

BRIDGES FOR PEACE

The meetings with Soviet people, the acquaintance with their life helped us understand each other better, convinced us once again of the need of intensifying the struggle for peace and disarmament, said Donald Smith, member of the Executive Committee of the "US-USSR Bridge for Peace" organization. Donald Smith leads a delegation of the organization, who have been staying in the USSR for a fortnight. The delegation had a meeting with Soviet journalists at the Soviet Peace Committee.

American guests noted the importance of regular exchange by delegations of peace high-ranking officials of the USA and the USSR for improving mutual understanding, studying possibilities of waging effective struggle for peace and preventing a nuclear conflict.

Ledard Buckner, a clergyman, said that when working with his flock he frequently had to see into family conflicts. He believes his duty is to convince husband and wife that peace can be preserved in the family only through mutual striving for that. The same principle should underlie relations between the Soviet Union and the United States; they could come by agreement only by mutually striving to preserve peace and prevent war.

Member of the delegation teacher Bradford Harding emphasized that the spirit of responsibility and concern for the future of the world should prevail at the coming Soviet-American summit negotiations. These could contribute much to constructing bridges for peace.

Donald Smith said he believed that the moratorium on nuclear explosions, introduced by the Soviet Union, was extremely important, since it is imbued with the spirit of reconciliation.

The guests noted the warmth and goodwill which had been accorded them by the Soviet people in Moscow and Tallinn, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Estonia, Tallinn, the capital of Estonia.

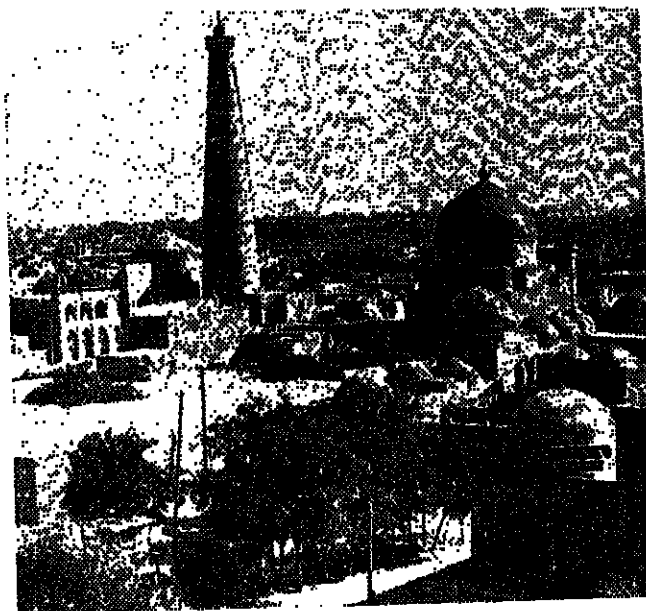
Places to visit

Khiva — a city from fairy tale

Among the "hundreds of cities of ancient Khorezm only Khiva has remained the blind of nature and social upheavals. Particularly lucky was the fate of this city which is again of the need of intensifying the struggle for peace and disarmament, said Donald Smith, member of the Executive Committee of the "US-USSR Bridge for Peace" organization. Donald Smith leads a delegation of the organization, who have been staying in the USSR for a fortnight. The delegation had a meeting with Soviet journalists at the Soviet Peace Committee.

Khiva is a unique monument of later feudal architecture of the East. In the 18th century, Persians, the so-called "intercity" especially abounds in monuments of monumental buildings and ordinary dwellings which illustrate the age-old traces of the people.

Among the remarkable monuments of Khiva is a multi-story mausoleum reconstructed in the 18th century. Preserved are wooden carved ceilings of 10th-14th centuries. A column opens unknown forms of architectural forms, acacia and carving skill of the epoch. The Sayid Allaiddin Mausoleum and Bagbanli Mausoleum have survived from the 13th century. Religious educational establishments — madrasas — different in scope — were built in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Among them is the



Arab-Mohammad Madrasah (1816) and the Shergazikhan Madrasah (1719-1728). Most architectural monuments of Khiva were erected in the first half of the 19th century. Of special interest is the Kullug-Murad Inak Madrasah (1804-1814), the complex of Pahlavan-Mahmud Mausoleum (1810-1835), the palace, caravanserai and Madrasah of Aliakulhan, as well as the palace ensembles of Kuni Arq and Tashkhan.

Science and technology

INSTRUMENT

SOVIET TRAUMATOLOGISTS

Doctors at the Moscow Institute for Traumatology and Orthopedics three months ago by a new instrument — a bone in a 24-year-old patient, Mikhail M. without surgery.

The instrument made use of a principle based on thin rods which they introduced into the narrow canal in the bone. Being small, it does not interfere with the patient's walking. Nor does it restrict the mobility of the bone. It is invisible from the outside. Essentially the method changed from what was used before, as the bone was elongated in still incised.

OF INTEREST

LIGIDZE SOFT DRINKS

The Ligidze shop — this is the name of the special establishment on Rustaveli Avenue in the capital of Georgia, is a place where customers can enjoy a variety of soft drinks with syrup, lemon, orange, and so on. It has now become a popular place for the capital of Georgia, where the famous Ligidze, the famous fruit extracts, who have been in the capital of Georgia since the 19th century.

The grandmaster Torkidze Ligidze has improved the technology of production. Jointly with the Georgian Republic, he has developed a variety of soft drinks, which, under the name of Ligidze, are now being produced in the capital of Georgia. The remaining Ligidze soft drinks are fully preserved in their original properties. They serve as a basis for delicious "non-alcoholic" drinks.

This is done by the instrument from within. Previously, these fragments were fixed from without. Soviet traumatologist Alexander Biskunov was the first doctor in the world to suggest the use of "internal distraction", as this type of bone elongation has become known here.

The instrument is based on the principle of a jack familiar to motorists. The patient himself increases the length of the rod every hour by turning the leg first to the left then to the right twice. This extends the rod by nearly 0.05 millimetres, which is enough to set off regeneration in the bone incisions. The procedure is practically painless. When the required length is reached, the moving mechanism is removed. What is left in the patient's body is a pin which stays in the bone for nearly one year while the bone ossifies and becomes dense. It is then removed.

NEW PROFESSION OF PEAT

Byelorussian scientists have suggested the replacing of synthetic absorbents, now used at water-purifying installations, with granulated peat. Under the technological process developed by associates of the Peat Institute of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, at the Minsk experimental plant, Peatmoryz, an original drainage water-purifying installation has been put into operation. Peat serves as its main filter.

Why has this organic raw material attracted researchers' attention? The peat, as a sponge, absorbs various admixtures contained in the drainage waters. Moreover, as a result of accumulating oil products, the absorber becomes an excellent fuel.

To an academician for studies

How does one become a scientist, engineer or a doctor? "Small departments" set up this year in all higher educational establishments in Leningrad, will help many senior formers, students of vocational schools and young workers of the country's north-west solve this problem.

"The level of the training of future specialists depends on those who are today preparing to become first-year students," said V. Proskuryakov, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Council of Rectors of Leningrad's Higher Schools and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. "That is why we begin the search for 'our' applicants long before the entrance examinations."

The most effective forms, as the experiment started in Leningrad several years ago has shown, are the "small departments" organized at colleges. Apart from lectures and seminars, round-table discussions are held there with scientists, heads of industrial organizations, sociologists as well as competitions and olympiads. Many departments arrange olympiads in various branches of knowledge. The results of such work are rising hopes. For example, this year all the students of the "small physics department" of the university successfully passed all entrance exams and became freshmen.

Aircraft built by amateurs

Experienced specialists have given a high mark to a plane built by Yuri Yakovlev, a 24-year-old head of an amateur design bureau in Kuliyshev. The builder of this experimental aircraft has been awarded the prize, "To the Youngest Designer", at an exhibition competition of superlight flying machines. More than 600 models of planes, helicopters, gliders, delta-wing gliders were brought to the exhibition of amateurs.

Many of the models displayed at the exhibition have been recognized as having good prospects. After an insignificant finishing off such flying machines can be used in the training of pilots in agriculture, forest patrolling and in geological prospecting.

VIEWPOINT

Democracy for all

Alexander GUBER

On October 7, the present USSR Constitution will be eight years old. This year, the occasion falls on a Monday, which will be a holiday for the people of this country.

On the eve of this occasion I recall the numerous conversations I have had with my foreign colleagues about the Constitution. Many of them who represent the bourgeois mass media think, for some reason, that we in this country feel unhappy when we talk about human rights, and they raise the issue each time they want to make us feel guilty.

The 1977 Constitution has become a major stage in the perfecting of socialist democracy. However, its promulgation was neither the end nor the beginning of this process. Our democracy, as has been most clearly stated in the Party documents and in the speeches of Soviet leaders, will continue to be improved. However, this gives no grounds to advocates of bourgeois democracy to talk down to us or to teach us what we should do. This would be wrong not only because we ourselves have chosen this road and have proved our loyalty to it in the severest trials.

The Russian writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky understood the essence of personal freedom in bourgeois society in the 19th century. If you have a million, he said, you do what you like, and if you are poor, they do what they please to you.

Human rights have different interpretations. We are told that there is no genuine freedom in places where the "sacrosanct" right of private property is not recognized. We have an opposite point of view. We believe that in places where there are private enterprises there can be no genuine freedom for all. Which view is right?

Protecting the right of private enterprises the police eject homeless people out of empty dwellings they occupy. Using this same "right" as a tool, a manufacturer lays off so many workers. A private clinic will not treat a patient who has no money to pay.

Our ideas about human rights are quite incompatible with such situations which are rather common in capitalist countries. Our fathers and grandfathers who lived in similar conditions in pre-revolutionary Russia eliminated private enterprises along with the entire system based on this property. This process was painful. Those who owned private enterprises lost their customary privileges. Yet, the overwhelming majority of the people lost nothing as there was nothing for them to lose but everything to gain. To those who have no private enterprises and, consequently, no chance of exploiting others, this "sacred right" has no special value.

As we have said, socialist democracy is being constantly improved. In this sense, the eight years since the present Constitution was adopted have been particularly fruitful. Everything that has been done over these years in the economy, legislation, and the living standards of the Soviet people, the development of their abilities, and greater participation in the management of all the affairs of society and state.

In this country, not a single step has been taken contrary to these aims. That is probably one of the main differences in our understanding of "human rights".



● Master artist Tatiana Golovanova.
● Articles made by Skopin masters.

Pottery from Skopin

It was in the early 19th century that the first ceramics craftsmen appeared in Skopin town, in the Ryazan Region two hundred kilometres south of Moscow. The local masters made earthenware utensils, birds and animal figurines and all sorts of decorations which they glazed.

Today, there is a factory of artistic ceramics in Skopin, the artists of which have designed a skillful method for making artefacts. It is based on "water-liquid" clay poured into a plaster mould. After the plaster absorbs part of the moisture, it turns

PROFILES

NIKOLAI SIDELNIKOV

He is 55, lives in Moscow and his work has many facets. He is the author of five symphonies, the oratorio "He Who Has Raised the Sword" (based on texts of ancient Russian manuscripts), the satirical two-part opera "Chertogon", based on a story of the same title by Nikolai Leskov, a Russian classic, as well as several instrumental and chamber vocal compositions and music for drama productions and films. His ballet, "Stepan Razin", is well known.

He has found his forte and won recognition with his choral compositions of recent years. These express the finest traits of his interesting talent — beautiful melody, rich fantasy, virtuosic vocal delivery, profound ties with folklore, romantic pathos and admiration for great ideas. Proof is provided by his cycle of choral work "Romanco of Love and Death", based on poems by Federico Garcia Lorca, and "Sichuan Elegies" inspired by Tu Fu poetry (Tu Fu was a great Chinese poet who lived in the 13th century).

Q: Who are your teachers?

A: Glinka, first and foremost. He was the first Russian composer who vividly imbibed impressions from the surrounding life. Then Stravinsky, whom I consider to be Glinka's follower. I have learnt a great deal from Wagner, Mahler... I really cannot give you all the names.

Q: When did you really feel you liked Russian music?

A: Very early. Glinka's "Ruslan and Lyudmila" was one of my earliest intoxications. I am in love with Russian history and Russian painting. But, to tell you the truth, I also love Spanish painters—Velazquez, Goya, Magnasco. I grew up in a family of musicians. My mother was a singer, my father was a conductor, played the violin, knew music theory, sang. At weekends our home was full of musicians. They played and sang opera, played chamber music. This left a deep imprint on my memory. I studied at the Moscow Conservatoire and graduated in 1937. Then I entered the postgraduate course where my teacher was composer Yuri Shaporin. I was also assistant to Aram Khachaturian. Now, for the past 25 years I have been teaching at the Moscow Conservatoire. I have my own method: I study with my students all the subjects connected with music, including its analysis and history. I teach using only masterpieces and develop the ability of admiring masterpieces. I have always wanted to reveal the mystery of masterpieces. Perhaps this is impossible. But anyway we have to try. Knowledge is like a multilingual



In structure within a circle. It never fills the whole circle.

Q: Would you please, say a few words about your opera?

A: I spent five years writing "Chertogon". I finished it last year. I used heaps of folklore material, including riddles, songs, and puns. I wanted to show the epoch as broadly as possible and also the Russian spirit and soul. This is difficult in one work which lasts about five hours. I meant it to be a satirical opera in two parts, or two operas. One is "Mixtus" in the old Florentine genre envisaging a mixture. It must be rendered in two sequences in the evening and on the following morning. Using this rather unusual genre I chose very eclectic methods. Throughout the opera, for instance, I carry a piece of prose depicting the life of modern musicians at the theatre. This piece seems to break through the opera exposing backstage secrets. Here I follow the path taken by brilliant writer Mikhail Bulgakov's tragedy and farce, real life and fantasy. Lively and base things walk hand in hand.

Now I am working on another opera, "On the Run", based on Bulgakov. It will be staged at the Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre.

Tamara GRUM-GRZHMALLO

Photo by Sergei Chelnakov

OCTOBER TOUR BILLBOARD

This month artistic collectives and soloists from 25 countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America will come to the Soviet Union.

Moscow awaits performances by the Finnish National Drama Theatre, the Gorky company from Magdeburg (the GDR), the Royal National Ballet of Spain, and the Mansud ensemble from the DPRK. It will be the first visit to this country by Austria's Hayden Quartet. Foreign piano schools will be variously represented. Pianists from Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, the GDR,

Italy, Romania, Japan, Cuba, Spain and Argentina will perform in Soviet concert halls.

Among the variety collectives and soloists will be groups from Mexico, Bulgaria, Poland. A variety star Iris Williams of Great Britain will continue her guest performances. Popular Italian singers, many-time participants at the San-Remo festival Enzo Guazzi (known to fans as Pupo) and Marina Floridale will appear for the first time before the Soviet public. Their concerts will take place in Tallinn, Leningrad and Moscow.

DAYS OF SOVIET CULTURE IN HUNGARY

Moscow has dispatched to Budapest an exhibition of works of Russian and Soviet fine arts. It will be on display in the Hungarian capital during the Days of Soviet Culture in that country.

The festivities will open on October 8 on the stage of the Hungarian state opera with Dmitri Shostakovich's ballet "The Golden Age", produced by the Bolshoi Theatre.

Among the participants in the review are the Moscow Lenin Komsomol Theatre, the Moscow chamber choir, the chamber

orchestra "Virtuosi of Moscow" and the quintet "Baroque".

The multiethnic Soviet film industry will be broadly represented. There will be a film week and the works to be shown will include the feature "Go and See" directed by Elem Klimov. It was awarded the Golden Prize at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival.

During the Days, which will conclude on October 14, exhibitions of handicrafts and works of architects will be arranged, creative get-togethers of cultural workers will be held.

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. Guest performances of the State Theatre "Estonia" from Tallinn have ended in Moscow. On the Bolshoi stage the company performed the best of its latest productions before 25,000 audiences.

Festivals. The 27th International Folklore Festival continued for several days in a small French town of Confolens. Its Soviet participants were an amateur song and dance ensemble from Leningrad. Residents of "red belt" towns near Paris also saw the colourful programme of the amateur performers.

Museums. The Museum of Opera and Ballet Art of Kazakhstan has welcomed its first visitors in Alma-Ata. Numerous items tell the story about the founding, formation and innovative traditions of the Abel Opera and Ballet Theatre which is merely half a century old.

Theatres. Famous Kirghiz opera singer Bulat Minzhiklyev has now become a producer. His first production "La Bohème" by Puccini has been staged at the Opera and Ballet Theatre in Frunze. In future he plans to stage the operas "Don Juan" by Mozart, Prokofiev's "Babrokh in the Mountains" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria rusticana". In these operas Minzhiklyev also intends to sing.

WINNERS NAMED

The all-Union competition of young pianists held in Riga (capital of Soviet Latvia) ended with a gala concert and the award presentation ceremony. More than 50 musicians from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gorky, Ufa, Novosibirsk, republics in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, Byelorussia and the Baltic republics participated in the traditional show of young

performers. According to reports they demonstrated an increased level of performing art and successfully coped with high requirements of the competition. The main prize was shared by A. Belalov, student of Moscow Conservatoire, and A. Shuman, a student of the school attached to the Conservatoire.

Poem about Russia

"Love for one's own Motherland is the most splendid thing in the world," USSR People's Artist Nikolai Romadin, the oldest master of landscape painting, has made these words the motto of his art. An exhibition of his works has opened at the premises of the USSR Academy of Arts in Moscow.

The painter was born and brought up on the banks of the Volga. The beautiful river, radiant in the morning light and clear on quiet evenings and ominous in stormy weather made him love boundless landscapes, clear colours, and the expenses of natural settings. The Volga itself has become the "main character" in his artistic cycle of paintings which has earned him a USSR State Prize. Many of the paintings from the cycle have been selected for the current exhibition.

There are two hundred paintings on display. Each painting Romadin is like a poem in colour which conveys the beauty of the first spring days, the cool shadows of a pine forest, the spring-like city of the lakes and the tinges of the skies at dawn. Admiration for the native land saturates best Romadin's paintings— "Winter Forest", "Winter Moscow", "Yessent's Run", others which have been awarded a Lenin Prize.

Romadin's pictures, have won broad recognition among connoisseurs, are regarded as valuable assets of this country's art collection. Some of them have been chased by museums in France, Italy, Britain, Australia, Egypt, Poland and Vietnam.



N. Romadin. "Fresh Wind". 1954 (Tretyakov Gallery).

WHAT'S ON?

October 5-11

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 5 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera), 6 (mat) — A concert by Bolshoi soloists; 6 (eve) — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet). 7 (mat) — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 7 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 8 — Puccini, "Tosca" (opera); 9 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet); 10 — Minkus, "Don Quixote"; 11 — A concert, dedicated to the centenary of Gadzhibekov.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). Performances by the National Ballet of Spain. 5-7 — A programme featuring works by classical and modern composers. Regular performances: 9 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 10 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet); 11 — Moriri, "The Abduction From the Seraglio" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 5 — Gadzhibekov, "The Crossroads"; 6 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 7 — Listov, "Sevastopol Waltz"; 8 — Kerayev, "The Piety Gascou"; 10 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess"; 11 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

I Come to Speak (Moscow Studios, USSR).

A musical starring popular singer Alla Pugacheva. Cinema: "Roosters" (2 Pushkinskaya St). Metro Pushkinskaya. Treasure of Ancient India (India, 2 parts).

A melodrama about the life of a rich businessman. One of them played by Leonid Brezhnev, noble — finds himself in a predicament because of the intrigues of the other who is greatly loved by him.

Cinema: "Patriot" (4 Solov'yovskaya St). Metro Pushkinskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Dynamo Palace of Sport (Lavochkina St). 8-11 — Soviet folk songs and dances, accompanied by a variety ensemble.

Lenin Central Stadium. Sports Arena (Luzhniky St). "My Native Land", a concert by a variety ensemble.

BUSINESS

TURKEY MOUNTS THIRD EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

clothes' manufacturers, steel and chemical works, glassware firms and woodworking enterprises. There are also electronic goods, spares for automobiles, food items, and various artefacts.

In 1970 Turkish firms showed their products in the USSR for the first time at an exhibition visited by 150 thousand people. At the time, the commercial group of the all-Union Vostokintorg association concluded an export and import contract to the tune of more than 65 million roubles. Last year, a second Turkish exhibition was organized at Sovintcentr. This year's exhibition is the most representative in the history of Soviet-Turkish trade relations. It is timed to precede the coming into force of the "1986-1990 Turkish-Soviet Trade Agreement" signed in 1984.

After a recent slump in the trade between Turkey and the Soviet Union, we again have another brisk period, Ahmet Alpemecin, the Turkish Minister for Finance and Customs, told journalists. I hope that this improvement will hold. We are doing everything we can for the volume of trade between our two countries to go up. An agreement has already been signed on Soviet natural gas deliveries to Turkey. I believe that the solution of this problem will lead to an increase in the volume of trade between Turkey and the USSR. We, on our part, will export various goods to the Soviet market. Among the most promising forms of cooperation we have embarked on joint projects. Besides, Turkey acts as a building and trade sub-contractor in specific circumstances.

Larisa SEDLITSKAYA

INTERPORT-85

Interport-85, a specialized international exposition of port facilities, has opened at the Exhibition Centre of Leningrad Vasilyevsky Island harbour. It features the facilities of major ports of twelve countries stretching from Scandinavia to the Far East. This traditional exhibition, being held here for the fifth time since 1975, has been arranged by the West German firm Ost Handel Consulting under the auspices of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Forty-six firms of Britain, the Netherlands, Finland, the FRG, Japan, and other countries are displaying the newest equipment for mechanization and automation of loading and discharge operations at ports as well as ship handling and repairing services.

Our regular exhibitions in Leningrad have won an established reputation in the world of business, science and technology and serve as convincing evidence of further development of trade and economic contacts between East and West. Manfred Walbrecht, director-general of the organizing firm, said at the opening of the exhibition.

The ten-day programme of the exhibition includes scientific and technical symposiums, get-togethers of specialists and commercial negotiations.

ENGINEERING FAIR FEATURES JOINT VENTURES

In Hannover, the sixth European Machine-Tool Fair has drawn to a close. The exhibitors, who came from 37 countries including the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, were 1,699 firms and associations.

Modern Soviet machine tools are well known in the West Germany. Over the past few years, 6,500 of them have been sold in the country. The customers make use of well organized servicing and are supplied with all the spares they need.

Specialists and representatives of the business community were attracted to a numerically controlled lathes designed for use in flexible manufacturing production systems. It was jointly designed by the Moscow Ordzhonikidze Engineering Factory and the West German firm Hainemann. High value has been set on another jointly designed item — a compact flexible system for turning, drilling, and milling engineering components. By joining the results of the cooperation, representatives of Hainemann stressed that the high quality of the products made by the Ordzhonikidze factory and their firm's experience in supplying peripherals for these tools will allow the two firms to enter West European markets with highly competitive products of a joint trade mark.



M/V 'Moskva'

For short river tours. Ample glazing of the comfortable salon offers panoramic view and adequate illumination. Translucent tent over the upper deck protects tourists from direct sunlight and precipitation.

Molded length, m	38.2
Molded beam, m	6.5
Speed on quiet deep water with average draft of 1.17 m, km/h	23
Nominal power plant output, hp	300
Deadweight, t	14
Crew	4
Tour duration, hours	450
Full capacity, persons	243
Seats	141
of which in salon	92
of which in upper deck	

Supplier: V/O SUDOPORT
10, Uspenskiy Per., 103006 Moscow, USSR.
Tel. 299-02-14, 299-58-77, 299-75-39
Telex 411272 SUDO SU, 411387 SUDO SU, 411443 SUDO SU



Contacts and contracts

© The visit of a Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Gennady Zhuravlyov, to Tunisia has been crowned with the signing of a protocol on goods turnover between the two countries for 1986-1990.

© Soviet specialists have finished designing a plant for the production of agricultural machines for Mozambique. It will be built at Beira.

© Economical, manoeuvrable and efficient electric hoists and tractors used in factories, ports, airports and warehouses, is the subject of a symposium recently held at the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex. It was organized by a British and an Austrian firms in conjunction with Exponent association of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

© The sixth session of the Joint Soviet-Portuguese Commission on verification of the implementation of trade agreements between the two countries has completed its work in Moscow. Examined were the results of, and prospects for, Soviet-Portuguese trade and economic relations. The sides expressed their intention to further develop mutually beneficial trade and expand the range of mutually supplied goods.

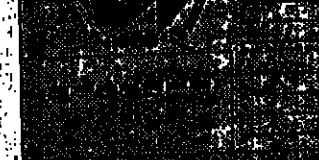
© A fourth hydroelectric block at the hydroelectric and navigation complex "Iron Gates II", jointly built on the Danube River by Romania and Yugoslavia with Soviet technical assistance, has started to produce power.

Geophysicists cooperate

al research in raising prospecting efficiency and improving cooperation among the CMEA countries in this field.

Foreign trade organizations and enterprises of Hungary, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia participated in a show of geophysical equipment during the symposium.

Philately



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued an artistically designed envelope to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The jubilee was also celebrated by a special cancellation of mail in Moscow K-9 post office.